

# THE PALATKA NEWS.

AND ADVERTISER

An unofficial Newspaper of the Democratic sort—just the kind you should keep in your family.

Published at Palatka, Fla., Thursday of each week by  
**RUSSELL & VICKERS.**

Wm. A. RUSSELL, Editor.

## A GOVERNOR'S INDIFFERENCE.

On the 24th of December last, William S. Jennings, Governor of Florida, filled out and signed a death warrant for the execution of Noah J. Tilghman, which document commanded that the said Tilghman be hanged on the 24th day of January, 1902, he having been convicted of murder in the first degree at the fall term of the circuit court for Putnam county.

Mr. Noah J. Tilghman is one of the most respected of Palatka's elder citizens. He is a Christian gentleman and a local preacher in the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, and so far as his neighbors know has never committed an indiscretion, let alone a crime. The blunder of the governor has annoyed Mr. Tilghman much. His name was published in the Times-Union and Citizen as a convicted and sentenced-to-be-executed murderer, the authority for the publication being a dispatch from Tallahassee. The death warrant was received as made out, by the sheriff of this county.

Of course it was a blunder on the part of the governor, but it was a blunder which caused pain and annoyance to an innocent and worthy man; and what a blunder! It was so inexcusable. The party for whom the death warrant was intended is J. B. Brown, a negro. Brown doesn't sound like Tilghman. It doesn't look like it in print or in type written document. So we say, what a blunder! It certainly ought to have been explained or an apology made, but neither has been forthcoming from the chief executive, although Mr. Tilghman's friends have appealed to him to publicly acknowledge his mistake in the leading papers. Does not this indifference pass all comprehension when connected with such a man as the Governor of Florida is supposed to be?

## SHOULD CHURCHES BE TAXED.

There is in this country a small but energetic minority of persons who insist that church property should be taxed. Their argument is that every dollar of taxes removed from church property must be made up by a proportionate increase in the levy against other property, and that, as a consequence, many non-religionists are thus compelled to indirectly support churches. As the church property in the United States is valued at \$300,000,000, it may readily be seen that assessments against it at the regular rates would be a considerable item. President Grant, in a message to congress, advocated the taxation of all property equally. He even intimated that the question was so grave that bloodshed might be involved in its settlement, unless action were taken before the acquisition of church property ran into the billions.

The moral influence exercised by the church is held up as a justification for the exemption of ecclesiastical property from taxation. So general is the acceptance of this view that no change in the present policy is likely in the immediate future.

One of the most striking examples of the evil that sometimes grows out of discrimination in taxes is the case of the Broadway Tabernacle, in New York city. Forty-five years ago the congregation of this church paid \$78,500 for the ground on which the Tabernacle was built. Within the last month the land was sold for \$1,300,000, the old edifice counting for nothing in the transaction. The clear profit to the congregation was, therefore, \$1,221,500, a sum which may properly be said to have been contributed by the community at large. This instance is being used by the equal-taxationists to further their movement.

It is doubtful if the advocates of the taxation of church property make much headway until the big industrial corporations and private owners of large land tracts shall be forced to pay their proper share of taxes. The immunity enjoyed by the churches is a mere bagatelle as compared with the taxes avoided by other property holders.

American citizens who have tried to reconcile Senator Lodge's humanitarian speeches in support of the war with Spain, will find great difficulty in reconciling his later utterances supporting the administration's policy in the Philippines. They are wasting valued time by trying to reconcile these opposing attitudes. In our government we have several classes of statesmen who may be massed under two general classes; men who are ruled by their reason, and men who are ruled by their emotions. The reasoning man is liable to error. He may take the narrow, selfish view, but he is usually consistent. If he discovers that he is in error, he usually confesses his mistake and explains his change of front. The man who is ruled by his emotions can lash himself into a fury on any old proposition. He seldom troubles himself with logic. Like gunpowder, when he feels the touch of fire he explodes without an instant of deliberation. Like gunpowder he is just as apt to lend his energies to a bullet as he is to a Roman candle. He does not stop to think where the bullet will land. One may enjoy Senator Lodge's oratorical antics all the better when he appreciates the irresponsibility of the man who is so easily swayed by his emotions. He sees nothing inconsistent in his denunciation of Spanish methods in Cuba and his hearty endorsement of American methods in the Philippines, and that is why he makes so many of his countrymen smile.

Since it has been decided to have a Philippine exhibit at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, why not bring over the Sultan of Sulu and his harem? They would make a drawing card for the midway that couldn't be beat.

UNDER the blessed influence of the Dingley tariff, American mines had an output of more than \$1,000,000,000 last year.

It has been discovered that under Tammany rule in New York a foreman and four men were assigned to the care of one horse. That was more onerous employment than the job of the government clerk who wrote home that he didn't have a thing to do and had seven men to help him.

CRAZY SNAKE, the Indian who went to Washington to see the Great Father, has failed to gain an audience and has not the wherewithal to buy a ticket home. He is not alone in his predicament. There are a number of men in Washington who have been in the same plight for years.

GENERAL WILSON and Admiral Clark are to spend some time under the tutelage of Whitley Reid, before departing for the British coronation. Both know how to fight, but they have never learned how to kowtow and back out when in the presence of royalty.

## Once the Governor of South Carolina; Today a Cramp and in Prison.

A week ago ex-Governor Franklin J. Moses, of South Carolina, was sentenced in a Boston police court to four months in the House of Correction at Dear Island. Back of this is a life story, strange, dramatic, pathetic, which teaches a powerful moral.

The downfall of Franklin J. Moses from the social and political influence of chief executive of a state to a tramp convicted of passing a worthless check is directly traced to opium. The only son of wealthy and influential parents, Moses had every possible advantage. His father was chief justice of the state of South Carolina, his mother a distinguished southern beauty. Tall, handsome, of distinguished presence, gifted with exceptional talents, prestige and wealth, Franklin J. Moses made a dashing soldier and later an able statesman. That was thirty years ago.

Today he is the ruin of his former self, bowed down, haggard and pitiful. His picture is in the rogues' gallery. He has neither friends nor money. He says of himself:

My hair is white, my skin is browned and seasoned, my cheeks are hollowed, my frame is shrunken, and my hands are palsied like a man of eighty. Worse than all, my reputation as a man among men is gone. Opium and morphine, the twin curses of my life, were not content with undermining my health. It is years since I have tasted either of them. But the work of destruction they began all the destructive forces of nature, disease and approaching age have helped to carry on. The beginning of my downfall was not when I lost my political position of governor of the state of South Carolina.

Political reverses come to all men in public life. My real ruin dated from the time that the most brilliant part of my career began. In 1873 I had just been elected governor—the youngest man who ever held that position in my native state—at the age of thirty. I had fought my way up to that position to speaker of the state house of representatives and to other offices against the bitterest opposition. I had been in the Confederate army, but I had become Republican as a matter of principle. That was equivalent to being called a traitor by the aristocracy of my state. At the outset of my administration I was subject to a social ostracism. It was extended to my family and friends. My Masonic brothers would not speak to me outside of the lodge room. I held my head high and tried to ignore the taunts and humiliations that were heaped upon me at every turn. My nerves gave way. I could not sleep.

To one of my particular friends I confided my sufferings of mind and body. "My God!" he said, "why do you go on this way? Take some morphine and sleep." That friend, who thought he was giving me the best of brotherly advice, was Major J. B. Dennis, formerly of Norwich, Conn., who went to South Carolina to settle after the war. I took the advice and sent a messenger to the apothecary that evening for the drug. "Now I will sleep!" I cried exultantly that night before going to bed, as I poised a bit of the white stuff on the point of a penknife before taking the dose. From that my downfall dated, and I am what you see me today—waiting for death to ferry me over the dark river.—N. Y. Journal.

## The Bishop in His Face.

An interesting story of the clergyman of his diocese, the bishop's first wife was a strong believer in dreams, and singularly enough, many of her dreams came true. One Sunday morning in October, while they were in Faribault, she awoke her husband and told him that her son in New Mexico was dying. She described him as he lay on a hard bed in a miserable adobe hut, and declared that his serious condition was due to inattention. She urged the bishop to go at once to New Mexico and rescue the boy.

Obedient to his wife's wishes, Bishop Whipple went southward as fast as steam could carry him. At St. Louis he found a telegram awaiting him which read: "Proceed without delay to New Mexico. Don't waste any time. Every moment is precious."

He followed directions, and reached his stepson's side just in time. The scene was as Mrs. Whipple had described it. The boy was sick unto death on a pallet of straw in an adobe hut. What medical attention he had received was doing him more harm than good. It was apparent that he could not survive another day in such surroundings. Bishop Whipple had left in such a hurry that he had neglected to bring any more money than he needed for his bare traveling expenses. In his dilemma he went to the bank and told the cashier—a manly young Mexican—his story. He needed money to get his son out of the country; would the bank honor a draft?

The cashier was impressed with the recital. "Any one can tell by looking at your face," said he, "that you are a bishop of the church of God, and that you speak the truth. I shall be glad to accommodate you. How much money do you want?"

The bishop drew on the bank for \$500, and he and the sick man were soon on their way north. The love and man, the years of self-sacrifice and unselfish service for others which had written their indelible history on the good man's face were the means of saving the boy's life.

## His Only Chance.

A bachelor member of congress, who is not as handsome as Apollo, dropped into Clerk McDowell's office the other day to seek sympathy because the lady on whom he had looked with favor was about to be married to another man.

"That reminds me," said Mr. McDowell, "of the incident which happened when Governor Dick Oglesby went down to Joliet to inspect the state prison. In one of the cells was a very ugly man.

"How did you get in here?" asked Oglesby.

"Abduction," was the reply. "I tried to run off with a girl and they caught me."

"I'll pardon you as soon as I get back to Springfield," said the governor. "I don't see how you could expect to get a wife in any other way."

The homely bachelor congressman laughed loudly. Then, as the application of the story dawned upon him, the smile faded from his face, and he walked out of McDowell's office without saying a word.—Washington Post.

## G. LOPER BAILEY & CO.,

Fire Insurance:  
Leading American and Foreign Companies.

Accident Insurance:  
The Travelers of Hartford.

Life Insurance:  
The Old Reliable "Germania

Life" of New York.

Marine Insurance:  
The Leading Companies.

All Claims Promptly Settled.

Office, 28 Front St., PALATKA, FLA.

## For FRESH WESTERN AND FLORIDA MEATS

Go to the Palatka City Market.

(Wholesale and Retail)

THOS. HOLDEN, Prop.

Sausage, Poultry, Bacon,

Hams, Etc.

438 Lemon St., Palatka, Fla.

Phone 17.

## F. A. Gerber & Son

Invite you to an inspection

of a new line of

## Window Shades

Which has just been received. The

line is easily the most varied and complete

in the city, and embraces Shades

in price

15 to 50 Cents

Furniture of all Kinds

IRON BEDS, MATTRESSES,

SIDEBOARDS

LINOLEUMS and MATTINGS

Our goods are all new and our prices

are low

## When it comes to TABLE SUPPLIES

We have an idea that we can please

you, and not, at the same time, un-

necessarily deplete your exchequer.

To supply

## Wholesome Edibles

at moderate cost is our ambition in

life. The store is literally filled with

good things.

GOOD TEA and COFFEE,

GOOD BUTTER,

Finest of HAM and BACON.

We deliver goods to any part

of the City.

L. C. Stephens,

Kirby and Morris Sts.

## JUST RECEIVED

NEW CROP OF

Landreth's Garden Seed

FOR

SPRING PLANTING

at City Drug Store,

Harry E. Stewart.

## PRESCRIPTIONS

CAREFULLY - COMPOUNDED.

## To County Assessors' of Taxes:

Numerous and serious complaints are received from nearly every portion of the State that much property liable to taxation escapes assessment and also that valuations in many cases are too low. The following provisions of the revenue law, Chapter 4822, approved June 1st, 1895, relating to assessments and valuations are mandatory.

Section 19.—Every assessor shall require any person giving in the amount or list of his personal property to make oath before him that the same is full and correct, and any person refusing to take such oath shall not be permitted afterwards to reduce the valuation made by such assessor of his personal property for that year.

The valuation of any item of property by the taxpayer, shall in no case prevent the assessor from determining its true value, and if he shall ascertain that any item of property is too small, he shall increase the same to its true value. If any taxpayer feels aggrieved at the valuation placed upon any item of property by the assessor, he shall complain to the County Commissioners at their meeting in August, that the valuation may be properly adjusted.

Section 20.—All personal estate liable to taxation, the value of which shall not have been specified under oath as aforesaid, shall be estimated by the assessor at its true cash value according to his best judgment and information, and his failure by neglect or refusal to make such estimate

shall be cause of suspension by the Governor.

Section 22.—The assessor shall ascertain by personal inspection, when not already sufficiently acquainted therewith, the value of the lands and assess them at their full cash value.

Section 26.—The Board of County Commissioners shall have full power to equalize the assessment of the real estate in their respective counties, and for that purpose may raise or lower the value fixed by the assessor on any particular piece of real estate, but cannot raise or lower the entire assessment of the county, and their powers shall be only to equalize. It shall be unlawful for the County Commissioners to lower the assessment of any personal property given in by the owner or assessed by the assessor, which shall not have been specified under oath.

"To assess property does not mean to copy the description and value from a tax book of a previous year, but it means that the assessor must ascertain the proper description and full cash value of all property liable to taxation. It is the duty of the assessors to make diligent enquiry and to ascertain from any and all sources, including the public records in the several county offices, what lands and other property are, or are not subject to taxation. The commission allowed the assessors is to compensate for this work to be properly done. This law was enacted in 1895, and it is presumed that all officers know the law. It is their sworn duty to faithfully perform the duties of the offices they hold as prescribed by law.

It is also the imperative duty of the tax assessors to omit from the tax books all lands not subject to taxation. Among the lands not subject to taxation are those certified or sold to the State for any previous year for the non-payment of taxes, unless they are sold by or redeemed from the State. The revenue law provides in section 24, that the assessor shall not assess any lot or parcel of land certified or sold to the State for any previous year unless such lot or parcel of land so certified or sold shall be included in the list furnished by the controller to the assessors as now provided by law.

Section 27 provides that the tax assessors of this state shall receive no compensation for assessing lands which are not subject to taxation. This makes it the imperative duty of the tax assessor to omit from the assessment rolls 'any lot or parcel of land certified or sold to the State for any previous year' unless directed otherwise by the comptroller.

# 25 PER CENT. Discount Sale

On All Winter Weight Suits!

Secure a Bargain.

|   |                                      |
|---|--------------------------------------|
| 1 Lot Worth \$15.00, This Sale \$11.63. | 1 Lot Worth \$12.50 This Sale \$9.37 |
| " " \$10.00 " \$7.50                    | " " \$8.50 " \$6.38                  |
| " " \$7.50 " \$5.63                     | " " \$6.00 " \$4.50                  |

All Boys' and Childrens' Suits Marked Down in Proportion.

We are Showing

The Finest Line of Ladies' and Gentlmen's

Low Quarter Shoes

Ever brought to this City. We are a little ahead of the season, but have had a good sale for them "already yet." From present indications expect a larger sale of LOW QUARTER GOODS than for many years past

I. M. MEYER,

(Successor to M. Loeb & Co.) PALATKA, FLORIDA.

## The Brown Brick Co.

MAKE THE

Largest, Hardest

AND

Best Fire Brick

MADE IN FLORIDA.

STOCK ALWAYS ON HAND

at Tilghman's Mill.

For prices call on or address,

H. O. HAMM,

Tilghman's Mill, Palatka, Fla.



OUR BREAD WILL

SATISFY ALL.

It will give to the young strength

and beauty, and make the old happy.

From the

Palatka Variety Bakery,

HENRY THALGOTT, Prop.

WHEN YOU GO

## Bird Shooting

You will want some shells. We have them for all kinds of game. The smokeless

powder shells do the work without clouding the atmosphere. Just try them.

During this Cool Weather

When the atmosphere of the house in the morning and evening is chilly, you can

be made comfortable at a minimum of cost by using

## The Barlor Oil Heater

They smoke not, neither do they smell; and yet we say unto you that they

will give the required warmth. If one of them should either smell or smoke,

you've but to tell us and you get your money back.

We Have All Kinds of Stoves,

and during January, when you need them for heating purposes most, we are going

to sell them at just enough above their cost to reimburse us for the freight.

## KENNERLY HARDWARE CO.

NOTICE OF APPLICATION FOR

Tax Deed Under Section 8 of Chapter

4888, Laws of Florida.

Notice is hereby given that Williams &

Company, purchaser of Tax Certificate No. 515,

dated the 1st day of June, A. D. 1899,

has filed said certificate in my office, and

has made application for tax deed to

issue in accordance with law. Said

certificate embraces the following described

property situated in Putnam County,

Florida, to-wit:

Tr. E. 1 of N. W. 1/4, Blk. 6, P. 209, section

10, township 11, range 26—35 acres.

The said land being assessed at the

date of the issuance of such certificate in

the name of Wm. Hampton. Unless

said certificate shall be redeemed according

to law, tax deed will issue thereon on the

12th day of February, A. D. 1902.

Witness my official signature and seal

this 8th day of January, A. D. 1902.

(Seal) JOSEPH PRICE,

Clerk Circuit Court, Putnam Co., Florida.

## NOTICE OF APPLICATION FOR

Tax Deed Under Section 8 of Chapter

4888, Laws of Florida.

Notice is hereby given that Williams &

Company, purchaser of Tax Certificate

No. 354, dated the 4th day of June, A. D.

1894, has filed said certificate in my

office, and has made application for tax

deed to issue in accordance with law. Said

certificate embraces the following

described property situated in Putnam

County, Florida, to-wit:

S. E. 1/4 of N. W. 1/4, Section 1, Township

10, Range 26—40 acres.

The said land being assessed at the

date of the issuance of such certificate

in the name of Jos. A. Reid. Unless

said certificate shall be redeemed according

to law, tax deed will issue thereon on the

12th day of February, A. D. 1902.

Witness my official signature and seal

this 8th day of January, A. D. 1902.

(Seal) JOSEPH PRICE,

Clerk Circuit Court, Putnam Co., Florida.

## NOTICE OF APPLICATION FOR

Tax Deed Under Section 8 of Chapter

4888, Laws of Florida.

Notice is hereby given that W. C.

Townsend, purchaser of Tax Certificate

No. 741, dated the 3rd day of July, A. D.

1899, has filed said certificate in my

office, and has made application for tax

deed to issue in accordance with law. Said

certificate embraces the following

described property situated in Putnam

County, Florida, to-wit:

E. 97 A. of N. W. 1/4, section 32, town-

ship 11, range 26—97 acres.

Said land being assessed at the date

of the issuance of such certificate in

the name of Knicker Bros. Unless said

certificate shall be redeemed according

to law, tax deed will issue thereon on the

12th day of February, A. D. 1